70-461 144Q&S Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012 2017-07-27 by Sa1990

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**Question 1**
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server database that supports an application. The application contains a table that has the following definition:
CREATE TABLE Inventory (ItemID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, ItemsInStore int NOT NULL, ItemsInWarehouse int NOT NULL)
You need to create a computed column that returns the sum total of the ItemsInStore and ItemsInWarehouse values for each row. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
A. ALTER TABLE Inventory ADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse
B. ALTER TABLE Inventory ADD ItemsInStore - ItemsInWarehouse = TotalItems
C. ALTER TABLE Inventory ADD TotalItems = ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse
D. ALTER TABLE Inventory ADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse);
Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 2**
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You create a view from the Orders and OrderDetails tables by using the following definition. You need to improve the performance of the view by persisting data to disk. What should you do?
CREATE VIEW vOrders
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT o.ProductID,
    o.OrderDate,
    SUM(od.UnitPrice * od.OrderQty) AS Amount
FROM OrderDetails AS od INNER JOIN
    Orders AS o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
WHERE od.SalesOrderID = o.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY o.OrderDate, o.ProductID
GO
A. Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the view.
B. Create an AFTER trigger on the view.
C. Modify the view to use the WITH VIEW_METADATA clause.
D. Create a clustered index on the view.
Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 3**
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You create the Airline_Schedules table. You need to store the departure and arrival dates and times of flights along with time zone information. What should you do?
A. Use the CAST function.
B. Use the DATE data type.
C. Use the FORMAT function.
D. Use the TIME data type.
Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:
D. Use an appropriate collation.
E. Use a user-defined table type.
F. Use the VARBINARY data type.
G. Use the DATETIME data type.
H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.
I. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type.
J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.
Correct Answer: I

Explanation/Reference:

Question 4
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You create a stored procedure. You need to supply the stored procedure with multiple event names and their dates as parameters. What should you do?
A. Use the CAST function.
B. Use the DATE data type.
C. Use the FORMAT function.
D. Use an appropriate collation.
E. Use a user-defined table type.
F. Use the VARBINARY data type.
G. Use the DATETIME data type.
H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.
I. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type.
J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.
Correct Answer: E

Question 5
CORRECT TEXT You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

1. You deploy a new server that has SQL Server 2012 installed. You need to create a table named Sales.OrderDetails on the new server. Sales.OrderDetails must meet the following requirements:
2. Write the results to a disk.
   a. Contain a new column named LineItemTotal that stores the product of ListPrice and Quantity for each row.
   b. The code must NOT use any object delimiters.
   The solution must ensure that LineItemTotal is stored as the last column in the table. Which code segment should you use?
   To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.
   Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer
   Section: (none)
   Explanation
   Explanation: CREATE TABLE Sales.OrderDetails (ListPrice money not null, Quantity int not null, LineItemTotal as (ListPrice * Quantity) PERSISTED)

**Question 6**
CORRECT TEXT You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

1. You need to create a view named uv_CustomerFullName to meet the following requirements:
   2. The code must NOT include object delimiters.
   a. The view must be created in the Sales schema.
   b. Columns must only be referenced by using one-part names.
   c. The view must return the first name and the last name of all customers.
   d. The view must prevent the underlying structure of the customer table from being changed.
   e. The view must be able to resolve all referenced objects, regardless of the user's default schema.
   Which code segment should you use? To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.
   Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer
   Section: (none)
   Explanation
   Explanation: CREATE VIEW Sales.uv_CustomerFullName WITH SCHEMABINDING AS SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM Sales.Customers

**Question 7**
CORRECT TEXT You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

1. You need to create a query that calculates the total sales of each OrderId from the Sales.Details table. The solution must meet the following requirements:
   a. Use one-part names to reference columns.
   b. Sort the order of the results from OrderId.
   c. Use an alias of TotalSales for the calculated ExtendedAmount.
   d. Display only the OrderId column and the calculated TotalSales column.
Which code segment should you use? To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.
Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer Section: (none) Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: SELECT OrderID, SUM(ExtendedAmount) AS TotalSales FROM Sales.Details GROUP BY OrderID
ORDER BY OrderID

Question 8
CORRECT TEXT You have a view that was created by using the following code:
CREATE VIEW Sales.OrdersByTerritory
AS
SELECT OrderID
,OrderDate
,SalesTerritoryID
,TotalDue
FROM Sales.Orders;
You need to create an inline table-valued function named Sales.fn_OrdersByTerritory. Sales.fn_OrdersByTerritory must meet the following requirements: Use one-part names to reference columns. Return the columns in the same order as the order used in OrdersByTerritoryView.
Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer Section: (none) Explanation
Question 9
You have a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Customers and Orders. The tables are related by a column named CustomerID. You need to create a query that meets the following requirements:
- Returns the CustomerName for all customers and the OrderDate for any orders that they have placed.
- Results must include customers who have not placed any orders. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM Customers RIGHT OUTER JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID
B. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM Customers JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID
C. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM Customers CROSS JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID
D. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM Customers LEFT OUTER JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

Correct Answer: D

Question 10
You create a stored procedure that will update multiple tables within a transaction. You need to ensure that if the stored procedure raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back. Which Transact-SQL statement should you include at the beginning of the stored procedure?
A. SET XACT_ABORT ON
B. SET ARITHABORT ON  
C. TRY  
D. BEGIN  
E. SET ARITHABORT OFF  
F. SET XACT_ABORT OFF  
Correct Answer: A Section: (none)
Explanation/Reference:

Question 11  
Your database contains two tables named DomesticSalesOrders and InternationalSalesOrders. Both tables contain more than 100 million rows. Each table has a Primary Key column named SalesOrderId. The data in the two tables is distinct from one another. Business users want a report that includes aggregate information about the total number of global sales and total sales amounts. You need to ensure that your query executes in the minimum possible time. Which query should you use?  
A. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount  
FROM (SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount FROM DomesticSalesOrders UNION ALL SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount FROM InternationalSalesOrders ) AS p  
B. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount  
FROM (SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount FROM DomesticSalesOrders UNION SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount FROM InternationalSalesOrders ) AS p  
C. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount  
FROM DomesticSalesOrders UNION SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM InternationalSalesOrders  
D. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount  
FROM DomesticSalesOrders UNION ALL SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM InternationalSalesOrders  
Correct Answer: A Section: (none)  
Explanation/Reference:

Question 12  
You are a database developer at an independent software vendor. You create stored procedures that contain proprietary code. You need to protect the code from being viewed by your customers. Which stored procedure option should you use?  
A. ENCRYPTBYKEY  
B. ENCRYPTION  
C. ENCRYPTBYPASSPHRASE  
D. ENCRYPTBYCERT  
Correct Answer: B Section: (none)  
Explanation/Reference:

Question 13  
You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You want to create a table to store Microsoft Word documents. You need to ensure that the documents must only be accessible via Transact-SQL queries. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?  
A. CREATE TABLE DocumentStore ( [Id] INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, [Document] VARBINARY(MAX) NULL ) GO  
B. CREATE TABLE DocumentStore ( [Id] hierarchyid, [Document] NVARCHAR NOT NULL ) GO  
C. CREATE TABLE DocumentStore AS FileTable  
D. CREATE TABLE DocumentStore ( [Id] [uniqueidentifier] ROWGUIDCOL NOT NULL UNIQUE, [Document] VARBINARY(MAX) FILESTREAM NULL ) GO  
Correct Answer: A Section: (none)  
Explanation/Reference:
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database is used by two web applications that access a table named Products. You want to create an object that will prevent the applications from accessing the table directly while still providing access to the required data. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:
- Future modifications to the table definition will not affect the applications’ ability to access data.
- The new object can accommodate data retrieval and data modification.
- You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of changes to the existing applications. What should you create for each application?

A. views
B. table partitions
C. table-valued functions
D. stored procedures

Correct Answer: A

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You need to create a batch process that meets the following requirements:
- Returns a result set based on supplied parameters.
- Enables the returned result set to perform a join with a table. Which object should you use?

A. Inline user-defined function
B. Stored procedure
C. Table-valued user-defined function
D. Scalar user-defined function

Correct Answer: C

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You need to create and call a stored procedure that meets the following requirements:
- Accepts a single input parameter for CustomerID.
- Returns a single integer to the calling application. Which Transact-SQL statement or statements should you use? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E
F. Option F
Question 17
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a heap named OrdersHistorical. You write the following Transact-SQL query: INSERT INTO OrdersHistorical SELECT * FROM CompletedOrders. You need to optimize transaction logging and locking for the statement. Which table hint should you use?
A. HOLDLOCK
B. ROWLOCK
C. XLOCK
D. UPDLOCK
E. TABLOCK

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:
Question 18
You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains two tables named SalesOrderHeader and
SalesOrderDetail. The indexes on the tables are as shown in the exhibit.

You write the following Transact-SQL query:

```sql
SELECT h.SalesOrderID, h.TotalDue, d.OrderQty FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS h
INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS d
ON h.SalesOrderID = d.SalesOrderID
WHERE h.TotalDue > 100
AND (d.OrderQty > 50 OR d.LineTotal < 1000.00);
```

You discover that the performance of the query is slow. Analysis of the query plan shows table scans where the
estimated rows do not match the actual rows for SalesOrderHeader by using an unexpected index on SalesOrderDetail.
You need to improve the performance of the query. What should you do?
A. Use a FORCESCAN hint in the query.
B. Add a clustered index on SalesOrderId in SalesOrderHeader.
C. Use a FORCESEEK hint in the query.
D. Update statistics on SalesOrderId on both tables.
Correct Answer: D Section: (none) Explanation


Question 19
Your database contains a table named Purchases. The table includes a DATETIME column named PurchaseTime that
stores the date and time each purchase is made. There is a non-clustered index on the PurchaseTime column. The
business team wants a report that displays the total number of purchases made on the current day. You need to write a
query that will return the correct results in the most efficient manner. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM Purchases WHERE PurchaseTime = CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())
B. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM Purchases WHERE PurchaseTime = GETDATE()
C. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM Purchases WHERE CONVERT(VARCHAR, PurchaseTime, 112) = CONVERT
(VARCHAR, GETDATE(), 112)
D. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM Purchases WHERE PurchaseTime >= CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE()) AND
PurchaseTime < DATEADD(DAY, 1, CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())))
Correct Answer: D Section: (none) Explanation

Question 20
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You need to store media files in several tables. Each media file is less than 1MB in size. The media files will require fast access and will be retrieved frequently. What should you do?
A. Use the CAST function.
B. Use the DATE data type.
C. Use the FORMAT function.
D. Use an appropriate collation.
E. Use a user-defined table type.
F. Use the VARBINARY data type.
G. Use the DATETIME data type.
H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.
I. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type.
J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.
Correct Answer: F

Question 21
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You create a view that displays the dates and times of the airline schedules on a report. You need to display dates and times in several international formats.
What should you do?
A. Use the CAST function.
B. Use the DATE data type.
C. Use the FORMAT function.
D. Use an appropriate collation.
E. Use a user-defined table type.
F. Use the VARBINARY data type.
G. Use the DATETIME data type.
H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.
I. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type.
J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.
Correct Answer: C

Question 22
You are a database developer of a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You are designing a table that will store Customer data from different sources. The table will include a column that contains the CustomerID from the source system and a column that contains the SourceID. A sample of this data is as shown in the following table. You need to ensure that the table has no duplicate CustomerID within a SourceID. You also need to ensure that the data in the table is in the order of SourceID and then CustomerID. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SourceID</th>
<th>CustomerID</th>
<th>Customer Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7345</td>
<td>Jason Warren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4402</td>
<td>Susan Burk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>Michael Allen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. CREATE TABLE Customer (SourceID int NOT NULL IDENTITY, CustomerID int NOT NULL IDENTITY, CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
B. CREATE TABLE Customer (SourceID int NOT NULL, CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED, CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
C. CREATE TABLE Customer (SourceID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED, CustomerID int NOT NULL UNIQUE, CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
D. CREATE TABLE Customer (SourceID int NOT NULL, CustomerID int NOT NULL, CustomerName varchar(255)
Question 23
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Employee and Person. The tables have the following definitions:

```sql
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Employee]
(    [EmployeeID] [bigint] NOT NULL,
    [EmployeeNumber] [nvarchar](15) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [PK_Employee] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
    (    [EmployeeID] ASC
    ) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Person]
(    [Id] [bigint] NOT NULL,
    [FirstName] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
    [LastName] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [PK_Person] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
    (    [Id] ASC
    ) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO
```

You create a view named VwEmployee as shown in the following Transact-SQL statement.

```sql
CREATE VIEW [dbo].[VwEmployee]
AS
SELECT
    Employee.EmployeeNumber,
    Person.FirstName,
    Person.LastName,
    Person.Id
FROM Employee
INNER JOIN Person
ON Employee.PersonId = Person.Id
```

Users are able to use single INSERT statements or INSERT...SELECT statements into this view. You need to create an audit record only when either the Retail Price to insert records into both Employee and Person tables by using the VwEmployee view. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

Question 24
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named Products. The Products table has the following definition. You need to create an audit record only when either the RetailPrice or WholeSalePrice column is updated. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Products]
( [ProductId] [bigint] NOT NULL,
 [RetailPrice] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
 [WholeSalePrice] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
 [Name] [nvarchar](50) NOT NULL,
 [Category] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Products] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO

A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS IF COLUMNS_CHANGED(RetailPrice, WholesalePrice) - - Create Audit Records
B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS IF EXISTS(SELECT RetailPrice from inserted) OR EXISTS (SELECT WholeSalePnce FROM inserted) - - Create Audit Records
C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS IF COLUMNS_UPDATED(RetailPrice, WholesalePrice) - - Create Audit Records
D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS IF UPDATE(RetailPrice) OR UPDATE (WholeSalePrice) - - Create Audit Records
Correct Answer: D Section: (none)
Explanation/Reference:

Question 25
You have three tables that contain data for vendors, customers, and agents. You create a view that is used to look up telephone numbers for these companies. The view has the following definition. You need to ensure that users can update only the phone numbers by using this view. What should you do?

Create view apt.vwCompanyPhoneList
(Source, CompanyID, CompanyNumber,
 LastName, FirstName, BusinessName, Phone)

as

SELECT 'Customer' as Source
 , CustomerID
 , CustomerName
 , CustomerLastName
 , CustomerFirstName
 , CustomerBusinessName
 , Phone
 FROM apt.Customer
 UNION ALL
 SELECT 'Agent' as Source
 , AgentID
 , AgentName
 , AgentLastName
 , AgentFirstName
 , AgentBusinessName
 , Phone
 FROM apt.Agent
 UNION ALL
 SELECT 'Vendor' as Source
 , VendorID
 , VendorName
 , VendorLastName
 , VendorFirstName
 , VendorBusinessName
 , Phone
 FROM apt.Vendor

A. Alter the view. Use the EXPAND VIEWS query hint along with each SELECT statement.
B. Drop the view. Re-create the view by using the SCHEMABINDING clause, and then create an index on the view.
C. Create an AFTER UPDATE trigger on the view.
D. Create an INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger on the view.
Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Question 26
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database to develop a shopping cart application. You need to rotate the unique values of the ProductName field of a table-valued expression into multiple columns in the output. Which Transact-SQL operator should you use?
A. CROSS JOIN
B. CROSS APPLY
C. PIVOT
D. UNPIVOT
Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Question 27
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that supports a shopping application. You need to retrieve a list of customers who live in territories that do not have a sales person. Which Transact-SQL query or queries should you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.)
A. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer WHERE TerritoryID <> SOME(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
B. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer WHERE TerritoryID <> ALL(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
C. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer WHERE TerritoryID <> ANY(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
D. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer WHERE TerritoryID NOT IN(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
Correct Answer: BD

Question 28
You support a database structure shown in the exhibit.

You need to write a query that displays the following details:
- Total sales made by sales people, year, city, and country.
- Sub totals only at the city level and country level.
- A grand total of the sales amount. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Correct Answer: C Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The question about BlogEntry is wrong. We need to "append" the text, with the query proposal in the answer, we overwrite the whole string. The correct answer to this question is C. http://www.grapefruitmoon.net/diving-into-t-sql-grouping-sets/ http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177673.aspx

Question 29
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that supports a banking transaction management application. You need to retrieve a list of account holders who live in cities that do not have a branch location. Which Transact-SQL query or queries should you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.)
A. SELECT AccountHolderID FROM AccountHolder WHERE CityID NOT IN (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)
B. SELECT AccountHolderID FROM AccountHolder WHERE CityID <> ALL (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)
C. SELECT AccountHolderID FROM AccountHolder WHERE CityID <> SOME (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)
D. SELECT AccountHolderID FROM AccountHolder
   WHERE CityID <> ANY (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)
Correct Answer: AB Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

Question 30
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database contains a table named Employee. Part of the Employee table is shown in the exhibit.

Confidential information about the employees is stored in a separate table named EmployeeData. One record exists within EmployeeData for each record in the Employee table. You need to assign the appropriate constraints and table properties to ensure data integrity and visibility. On which column in the Employee table should you create a unique constraint?

A. DateHired
B. DepartmentID
C. EmployeeID
D. EmployeeNum
E. FirstName
F. JobTitle
G. LastName
H. MiddleName
I. ReportsToID

Correct Answer: D
Question 31
You are developing a database that will contain price information. You need to store the prices that include a fixed precision and a scale of six digits. Which data type should you use?
A. Float
B. Money
C. Smallmoney
D. Numeric
Correct Answer: D Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Numeric is the only one in the list that can give a fixed precision and scale. http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms179882.aspx

Question 32
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database contains a table named Employee. Part of the Employee table is shown in the exhibit.
Confidential information about the employees is stored in a separate table named EmployeeData. One record exists within EmployeeData for each record in the Employee table. You need to assign the appropriate constraints and table properties to ensure data integrity and visibility. On which column in the Employee table should you use an identity specification to include a seed of 1,000 and an increment of 1?

A. DateHired
B. DepartmentID
C. EmployeeID
D. EmployeeNum
E. FirstName
F. JobTitle
G. LastName
H. MiddleName
I. ReportsToID

Correct Answer: C

Question 33

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that includes a table named Products. The Products table has columns named ProductId, ProductName, and CreatedDateTime. The table contains a unique constraint on the combination of ProductName and CreatedDateTime. You need to modify the Products table to meet the following requirements:
-Remove all duplicates of the Products table based on the ProductName column.
- Retain only the newest Products row. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. WITH CTEDupRecords AS ( SELECT MAX(CreatedDateTime) AS CreatedDateTime, ProductName FROM Products GROUP BY ProductName HAVING COUNT(*) > 1 ) DELETE p FROM Products p JOIN CTEDupRecords cte ON p.ProductName = cte.ProductName AND p.CreatedDateTime > cte.CreatedDateTime

B. WITH CTEDupRecords AS ( SELECT MAX(CreatedDateTime) AS CreatedDateTime, ProductName FROM Products GROUP BY ProductName HAVING COUNT(*) > 1 ) DELETE p FROM Products p JOIN CTEDupRecords cte ON cte.ProductName = p.ProductName AND cte.CreatedDateTime > p.CreatedDateTime

C. WITH CTEDupRecords AS ( SELECT MIN(CreatedDateTime) AS CreatedDateTime, ProductName FROM Products GROUP BY ProductName ) DELETE p FROM Products p JOIN CTEDupRecords cte ON ProductName = cte.ProductName

D. WITH CTEDupRecords AS ( SELECT MAX(CreatedDateTime) AS CreatedDateTime, ProductName FROM Products GROUP BY ProductName HAVING COUNT(*) > 1 ) DELETE p FROM Products p JOIN CTEDupRecords cte ON ProductName = cte.ProductName

Correct Answer: B

Question 34
You develop three Microsoft SQL Server 2012 databases named Database1, Database2, and Database3. You have permissions on both Database1 and Database2. You plan to write and deploy a stored procedure named dbo.usp_InsertEvent in Database3. dbo.usp_InsertEvent must execute other stored procedures in the other databases. You need to ensure that callers that do not have permissions on Database1 or Database2 can execute the stored procedure. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
A. USE Database2
B. EXECUTE AS OWNER
C. USE Database1
D. EXECUTE AS CALLER
Correct Answer: B Section: (none)Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

Question 35
You generate a daily report according to the following query:

```sql
SELECT c.CustomerName
FROM Sales.Customer c
WHERE Sales.ufnGetLastOrderDate(c.CustomerID) < DATEADD(DAY, -90, GETDATE())
```

The Sales.ufnGetLastOrderDate user-defined function (UDF) is defined as follows:

```sql
CREATE FUNCTION Sales.ufnGetLastOrderDate (@CustomerID int)
RETURNS datetime
AS
BEGIN
    DECLARE @lastOrderDate datetime
    SELECT @lastOrderDate = MAX(OrderDate)
    FROM Sales.SalesOrder
    WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
    RETURN @lastOrderDate
END
```

You need to improve the performance of the query. What should you do?
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Correct Answer: A

**Question 36**
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.

![Diagram of tables](http://www.aoowe.com/practice-70-461-3251.html)

You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format:
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW
B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO
D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId - Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId=Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML AUTO
F. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId=Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
G. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId=Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')
H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId,OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId=Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

Correct Answer: A

Correct Text: You have a database named Sales that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

1. You need to create a query that meets the following requirements:
2. References columns by using one-part names only.
   a. Groups aggregates only by SalesTerritoryID, and then by ProductID.
   b. Orders the results in descending order by SalesTerritoryID and then by ProductID in descending order for both.
3. Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

```
SELECT SalesTerritoryID, 
       ProductID, 
       AVG(UnitPrice), 
       MAX(OrderQty), 
       MAX(DiscountAmount) 
FROM SalesDetails 
GROUP BY SalesTerritoryID, 
         ProductID 
ORDER BY SalesTerritoryID DESC, 
         ProductID DESC;
```

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer

Explanation/Reference:

SELECT SalesTerritoryID, ProductID, AVG(UnitPrice), MAX(OrderQty), MAX(DiscountAmount)
FROM Sales.Details
GROUP BY SalesTerritoryID, ProductID
ORDER BY SalesTerritoryID DESC, ProductID DESC

**Question 38**
CORRECT TEXT You have an XML schema collection named Sales.InvoiceSchema. You need to declare a variable of the XML type named XML1. The solution must ensure that XML1 is validated by using Sales.InvoiceSchema. Which code segment should you use? To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.
Correct Answer: DECLARE @XML1 XML(Sales.InvoiceSchema) Section: (none) Explanation/Reference:

**Question 39**
CORRECT TEXT You have a database named Sales that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button). You need to create a query for a report. The query must meet the following requirements:
1. Use the first initial of the table as an alias.
2. Return the most recent order date for each customer.
3. Retrieve the last name of the person who placed the order.
The solution must support the ANSI SQL-99 standard. Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.
Correct Answer: SELECT C.LastName, MAX(O.OrderDate) AS MostRecentOrderDate FROM Customers AS C INNER JOIN Orders AS O ON C.CustomerID=O.CustomerID GROUP BY C.Lastname ORDER BY MAX (O.OrderDate) DESC

**Question 40**
CORRECT TEXT You have a database named Sales that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
1. You need to create a query that returns a list of products from Sales.ProductCatalog. The solution must meet the following requirements:
2. UnitPrice must be returned in descending order.
a. The query must use two-part names to reference the table.
b. The query must use the RANK function to calculate the results.
c. The query must return the ranking of rows in a column named PriceRank.
d. The list must display the columns in the order that they are defined in the table. PriceRank must appear last.

Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

```sql
```

**Question 41**

**CORRECT TEXT** You have a database named Sales that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You have an application named Appl. You have a parameter named @Count that uses the int data type. Appl is configured to pass @Count to a stored procedure.

You need to create a stored procedure named usp_Customers for Appl that returns only the number of rows specified by the @Count parameter.

The solution must NOT use BEGIN, END, or DECLARE statements.

Part of the correct Transact-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Complete the Transact-SQL statement.

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer Section: (none)

Explanation:

Explanation: CREATE PROCEDURE usp_Customers @Count int SELECT TOP(@Count) Customers.LastName FROM Customers ORDER BY Customers.LastName

Question 42

You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named BlogEntry that has the following columns. Id is the Primary Key. You need to append the "This is in a draft stage" string to the Summary column of the recent 10 entries based on the values in EntryDateTime. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. UPDATE TOP(10) BlogEntry SET Summary.WRITE(N' This is in a draft stage', NULL, 0)
B. UPDATE BlogEntry SET Summary = CAST(N' This is in a draft stage' as nvarchar(max)) WHERE Id IN(SELECT TOP(10) Id FROM BlogEntry ORDER BY EntryDateTime DESC)
C. UPDATE BlogEntry SET Summary.WRITE(N' This is in a draft stage', NULL, 0) FROM ( SELECT TOP(10) Id FROM BlogEntry ORDER BY EntryDateTime DESC) AS s WHERE BlogEntry.Id = s.ID
D. UPDATE BlogEntry SET Summary.WRITE(N' This is in a draft stage', 0, 0) WHERE Id IN(SELECT TOP(10) Id FROM BlogEntry ORDER BY EntryDateTime DESC)

Correct Answer: C Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: According to the append possibility of .Write method when offset is specified as NULL.

**Question 43**

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create a stored procedure named DeleteJobCandidate. You need to ensure that if DeleteJobCandidate encounters an error, the execution of the stored procedure reports the error number. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Question 44**

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to create a stored procedure as shown in the following code segment. (Line numbers are included for reference only.) The procedure can be called within other transactions. You need to ensure that when the DELETE statement from the HumanResourcesJobCandidate table succeeds, the modification is retained even if the insert into the Audit.Log table fails. Which code segment should you add to line 14?
CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteCandidate
@InputCandidateID INT;
AS
BEGIN
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
BEGIN TRY
DELETE HumanResources.JobCandidate
WHERE JobCandidateID = @InputCandidateID;
INSERT INTO Audit.Log(Operation, OperationDate)
VALUES ('Delete', SYSDATETIME());
COMMIT TRANSACTION;
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
COMMIT TRANSACTION
ELSE
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;
END CATCH
END;

A. IF @@TRANCOUNT = 0
B. IF (XACT_STATE ( ) ) = 0
C. IF (XACT_STATE ( ) ) = 1
D. IF @@TRANCOUNT = 1
Correct Answer: C

Question 45
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. Your application sends data to an NVARCHAR(MAX) variable named @var. You need to write a Transact-SQL statement that will find out the success of a cast to a decimal (36,9). Which code segment should you use?
Question 46
You are writing a set of queries against a FILESTREAM-enabled database. You create a stored procedure that will update multiple tables within a transaction. You need to ensure that if the stored procedure raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back. Which Transact-SQL statement should you include at the beginning of the stored procedure?

A. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE
B. SET XACT_ABORT OFF
C. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT
D. SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS ON
E. SET XACT_ABORT ON
F. SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS OFF

Correct Answer: E

Question 47
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database is used by two web applications that access a table named Products. You want to create an object that will prevent the applications from accessing the table directly while...
still providing access to the required data. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:
- Future modifications to the table definition will not affect the applications' ability to access data.
- The new object can accommodate data retrieval and data modification. You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of changes to the applications. What should you create for each application?
A. Synonyms
B. Common table expressions
C. Views
D. Temporary tables

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 48**
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.

You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW
B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO
D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
E. SELECT Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
F. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO
G. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')
H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 49**
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.
You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON
Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW
B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON
Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON
Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO
D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON
Orders.CustomerId - Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON
Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
F. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON
Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')
G. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON
Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

Correct Answer: E

Question 50
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.

You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

```
<Orders>
  <OrderId>1</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2000-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>3600.00</Amount>
  <Customers>
    <Name>Customer A</Name>
    <Country>Australia</Country>
  </Customers>
</Orders>
<Orders>
  <OrderId>2</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>4300.00</Amount>
  <Customers>
    <Name>Customer A</Name>
    <Country>Australia</Country>
  </Customers>
</Orders>
```

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW
B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO
D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO
F. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
G. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')
H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

Correct Answer: D

Question 51
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server database that supports an application. The application contains a table that has the following definition: CREATE TABLE Inventory (ItemID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, ItemsInStore INT NOT NULL, ItemsInWarehouse INT NOT NULL) You need to create a computed column that returns the sum total of the ItemsInStore and ItemsInWarehouse values for each row. The new column is expected to be queried heavily, and you need to be able to index the column. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
A. ALTER TABLE Inventory ADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse
B. ALTER TABLE Inventory ADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse PERSISTED
C. ALTER TABLE Inventory ADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse) PERSISTED
D. ALTER TABLE Inventory ADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Question 52
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named Customers. The Customers table has the following definition. You need to create an audit record only when either the MobileNumber or HomeNumber column is updated. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Customers]
( [CustomerId] [bigint] NOT NULL,
 [MobileNumber] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
 [HomeNumber] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
 [Name] [nvarchar](50) NOT NULL,
 [Country] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Customers] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
 ( [CustomerId] ASC ) )

A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPhoneNumberChange ON Customers FOR UPDATE AS IF COLUMNS_UPDATED (HomeNumber, MobileNumber) - - Create Audit Records
B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPhoneNumberChange ON Customers FOR UPDATE AS IF EXISTS(SELECT HomeNumber FROM inserted) OR EXISTS(SELECT MobileNumber FROM inserted) - - Create Audit Records
C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPhoneNumberChange ON Customers FOR UPDATE AS IF COLUMNS_CHANGED (HomeNumber, MobileNumber) - - Create Audit Records
D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPhoneNumberChange ON Customers FOR UPDATE AS IF UPDATE (MobileNumber) OR UPDATE (HomeNumber) - - Create Audit Records

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:
**Question 53**

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that has two tables named SavingAccounts and LoanAccounts. Both tables have a column named AccountNumber of the nvarchar data type.

You use a third table named Transactions that has columns named TransactionId, AccountNumber, Amount, and TransactionDate.

You need to ensure that when multiple records are inserted in the Transactions table, only the records that have a valid AccountNumber in the SavingAccounts or LoanAccounts are inserted.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. **CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber ON Transactions INSTEAD OF INSERT AS BEGIN INSERT INTO Transactions SELECT TransactionID, AccountNumber, Amount, TransactionDate FROM inserted WHERE AccountNumber IN (SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts) END**

B. **CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber ON Transactions FOR INSERT AS BEGIN INSERT INTO Transactions SELECT TransactionID, AccountNumber, Amount, TransactionDate FROM inserted WHERE AccountNumber IN (SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts) END**

C. **CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber ON Transactions INSTEAD OF INSERT AS BEGIN IF EXISTS ( SELECT AccountNumber FROM inserted EXCEPT (SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts)) BEGIN ROLLBACK TRAN END END**

D. **CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber ON Transactions FOR INSERT AS BEGIN IF EXISTS ( SELECT AccountNumber FROM inserted EXCEPT (SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts)) BEGIN ROLLBACK TRAN END END**

Correct Answer: A

**Question 54**

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You create a view that performs the following tasks:

- Joins 8 tables that contain up to 500,000 records each.
- Performs aggregations on 5 fields.
- The view is frequently used in several reports. You need to improve the performance of the reports. What should you do?

A. Convert the view into a table-valued function.

B. Convert the view into a Common Table Expression (CTE).

C. Convert the view into an indexed view.

D. Convert the view into a stored procedure and retrieve the result from the stored procedure into a temporary table.

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation/Reference:**


**Question 55**

You are a database developer of a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database contains a table named Customers that has the following definition. You need to ensure that the CustomerId column in the Orders table contains only values that exist in the CustomerId column of the Customer table. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

```
CREATE TABLE Customer

(CustomerID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 CustomerAddress VARCHAR(1000) NOT NULL)
```

You are designing a new table named Orders that has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE Orders

(OrderID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerID INT NOT NULL,
 OrderDescription VARCHAR(2000))
```

A. **ALTER TABLE Orders ADD CONSTRAINT FX_Orders_CustomerID FOR EIGN KEY (CustomerId) REFERENCES Customer (CustomerId)**

B. **ALTER TABLE Customer ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Customer_CustomerID FOR EIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Orders (CustomerId)**

C. **ALTER TABLE Orders ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Crders_CustomerID CHECK (CustomerId IN (SELECT CustomerId FROM Customer))**

D. **ALTER TABLE Customer ADD OrderId INT NOT NULL; ALTER TABLE Customer ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Customer_OrderID FOR EIGN KEY (OrderID) REFERENCES Orders (OrderId)**

E. **ALTER TABLE Orders ADD CONSTRAINT PK Orders CustomerId PRIMARY KEY (CustomerID)**
Correct Answer: A Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 56**
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You create a view from the Orders and OrderDetails tables by using the following definition. You need to ensure that users are able to modify data by using the view. What should you do?

A. Create an AFTER trigger on the view.
B. Modify the view to use the WITH VIEW_METADATA clause.
C. Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the view.
D. Modify the view to an indexed view.
Correct Answer: C Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 57**
Your database contains tables named Products and ProductsPriceLog. The Products table contains columns named ProductCode and Price. The ProductsPriceLog table contains columns named ProductCode, OldPrice, and NewPrice. The ProductsPriceLog table stores the previous price in the OldPrice column and the new price in the NewPrice column. You need to increase the values in the Price column of all products in the Products table by 5 percent. You also need to log the changes to the ProductsPriceLog table. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

D. UPDATE Products SET Price = Price * 1.05 INSERT INTO ProductsPriceLog (ProductCode, ClpPnce, NewPrice; SELECT ProductCode, Price, Price * 1.05 FROM Products
Correct Answer: A Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 58**
You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. An application that uses a database begins to run slowly. Your investigation shows the root cause is a query against a read-only table that has a clustered index. The query returns the following six columns:
- One column in its WHERE clause contained in a non-clustered index.
- Four additional columns.
- One COUNT (*) column based on a grouping of the four additional columns. You need to optimize the statement. What should you do?
A. Add a HASH hint to the query.
B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.
C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query.
D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.
E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query.
F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.
G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.
H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.
I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query.
J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.
K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query.
L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.
M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.
N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.

Correct Answer: F

Question 59
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.

You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

```xml
<Customers>
  <Name>Customer 1</Name>
  <Country>Australia</Country>
  <Orders>
    <OrderId>1</OrderId>
    <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
    <Amount>3400.00</Amount>
  </Orders>
  <Orders>
    <OrderId>2</OrderId>
    <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
    <Amount>4300.00</Amount>
  </Orders>
</Customers>
```

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW
B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO
D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO F. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS G. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')
H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

Correct Answer: F

Question 60
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.
You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

```
<Customers Name = "Customer A" Country = "Australia">
  <OrderId>1</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2000-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>3400.00</Amount>
</Customers>

<Customers Name = "Customer A" Country = "Australia">
  <OrderId>2</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>4300.00</Amount>
</Customers>
```

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers
ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML RAW
B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO
D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO
F. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
G. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')
H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId,OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

Correct Answer: G

Question 61
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to write code for a transaction that contains several statements. There is high contention between readers and writers on several tables used by your transaction. You need to minimize the use of the tempdb space. You also need to prevent reading queries from blocking writing queries. Which isolation level should you use?
A. SERIALIZABLE
B. SNAPSHOT
C. READ COMMITTED SNAPSHOT
D. REPEATABLE READ

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:
There is high contention between readers and writers, SNAPSHOT and RED COMMITTED SNAPSHOT will not apply share locks so minimize the contention. [https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms173763.aspx](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms173763.aspx)

"need to minimize the use of the tempdb space, RED COMMITTED SNAPSHOT uses less tempdb space. [https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms378149(v=sql.110).aspx](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms378149(v=sql.110).aspx) So the answer is RED COMMITTED SNAPSHOT"
Question 62
You create a table that has the StudentCode, SubjectCode, and Marks columns to record mid-year marks for students. The table has marks obtained by 50 students for various subjects. You need to ensure that the top half of the students arranged by their average marks must be given a rank of 1 and the remaining students must be given a rank of 2. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. SELECT StudentCode as Code, RANK () OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
B. SELECT Id, Name, Marks, DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks
C. SELECT StudentCode as Code, DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
D. SELECT StudentCode as Code, NTILE (2) OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
E. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1
F. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER 3Y Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1
G. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1
H. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1

Correct Answer: D

Question 63
You create a table that has the StudentCode, SubjectCode, and Marks columns to record mid-year marks for students. The table has marks obtained by 50 students for various subjects. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:
-Students must be ranked based on their average marks.
-If one or more students have the same average, the same rank must be given to these students.
-Consecutive ranks must be skipped when the same rank is assigned. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. SELECT StudentCode as Code, RANK () OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
B. SELECT Id, Name, Marks, DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks
C. SELECT StudentCode as Code, DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
D. SELECT StudentCode as Code, NTILE (2) OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
E. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1
F. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER 3Y Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1
G. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1
H. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)
Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:

Question 64
You create a table that has the StudentCode, SubjectCode, and Marks columns to record mid-year marks for students. The table has marks obtained by 50 students for various subjects. You need to retrieve the students who scored the
highest marks for each subject along with the marks. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT StudentCode as Code, RANK () OVER (ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
B. SELECT Id, Name, Marks, DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks
C. SELECT StudentCode as Code, DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
D. SELECT StudentCode as Code, NTILE (2) OVER (ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
E. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1
F. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1
G. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1
H. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1
Correct Answer: F

Question 65
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Customers and Orders. The tables are related by a column named CustomerId. You need to create a query that meets the following requirements:
-Returns the CustomerName for all customers and the OrderDate for any orders that they have placed.
-Results must not include customers who have not placed any orders. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM Customers LEFT OUTER JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerId = Orders.CustomerId
B. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM Customers RIGHT OUTER JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerId = Orders.CustomerId
C. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM Customers CROSS JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerId = Orders.CustomerId
D. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM Customers JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerId = Orders.CustomerId
Correct Answer: D Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

Question 66
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You need to create a batch process that meets the following requirements:
-Status information must be logged to a status table.
-If the status table does not exist at the beginning of the batch, it must be created. Which object should you use?
A. Scalar user-defined function
B. Inline user-defined function
C. Table-valued user-defined function
D. Stored procedure
Correct Answer: D Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

Question 67
You administer a database that includes a table named Customers that contains more than 750 rows. You create a new column named PartitionNumber of the int type in the table. You need to assign a PartitionNumber for each record in the Customers table. You also need to ensure that the PartitionNumber satisfies the following conditions:
-Always starts with 1.
-Starts again from 1 after it reaches 100. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
A. CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int START WITH 0 INCREMENT BY 1 MINVALUE 1 MAXVALUE 100 UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence
B. CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 MINVALUE 1 MAXVALUE 100 CYCLE UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence

C. CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 MINVALUE 1 MAXVALUE 100 UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence + 1 DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence

D. CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 MINVALUE 0 MAXVALUE 100 CYCLE UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence

FOR CustomerSequence
DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence
Correct Answer: B Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:

Question 68
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You need to implement a computed column that references a lookup table by using an INNER JOIN against another table. What should you do?
A. Reference a user-defined function within the computed column.
B. Create a BEFORE trigger that maintains the state of the computed column.
C. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded values.
D. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded CASE statements.
Correct Answer: A

Question 69
You are a database developer for an application hosted on a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server. The database contains two tables that have the following definitions:

CREATE TABLE Customer
(CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, 
CustomerName varchar(50) NOT NULL)

CREATE TABLE Orders
(OrderID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, 
CustomerID int NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Customer (CustomerID), 
OrderAmount money NOT NULL, 
ShippingCountry varchar(50) NOT NULL)

Global customers place orders from several countries. You need to view the country from which each customer has placed the most orders. Which Transact-SQL query do you use?
Question 70
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You need to create an object that meets the following requirements:
- Takes an input variable.
- Returns a table of values Cannot be referenced within a view. Which object should you use?
A. Scalar-valued function
B. Inline function
C. User-defined data type
D. Stored procedure

Correct Answer: D
**Question 71**

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. The database contains a table named Suppliers and a column named IsActive in the Purchases schema. You create a new user named ContosoUser in ContosoDb. ContosoUser has no permissions to the Suppliers table. You need to ensure that ContosoUser can delete rows that are not active from Suppliers. You also need to grant ContosoUser only the minimum required permissions. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. GRANT DELETE ON Purchases.Suppliers TO ContosoUser  
B. CREATE PROCEDURE Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers WITH EXECUTE AS USER = 'dbo' AS DELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0 GO GRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser  
C. GRANT SELECT ON Purchases.Suppliers TO ContosoUser  
D. CREATE PROCEDURE Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers AS DELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0 GO GRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser

Correct Answer: D  
Section: (none)

**Explanation/Reference:**


**Question 72**

Your database contains a table named SalesOrders. The table includes a DATETIME column named OrderTime that stores the date and time each order is placed. There is a non-clustered index on the OrderTime column. The business team wants a report that displays the total number of orders placed on the current day. You need to write a query that will return the correct results in the most efficient manner. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime = CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())  
B. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime - GETDATE()  
C. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE CONVERT(VARCHAR, OrderTime, 112) = CONVERT(VARCHAR, GETDATE(), 112)  
D. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime >= CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE()) AND OrderTime < DATEADD(DAY, CONVERT(DATETIME, GETDATE()))

Correct Answer: D  
Section: (none)

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation: Two answers will return the correct results: the "WHERE CONVERT..." and "WHERE ... AND ..." answers. The correct answer for Microsoft would be the answer that is most "efficient". Anybody have a clue as to which is most efficient? In the execution plan, the one that I've selected as the correct answer is the query with the shortest duration. Also, the query answer with "WHERE CONVERT..." threw warnings in the execution plan... something about affecting CardinalityEstimate and SeekPlan. I also found this article, which leads me to believe that I have the correct answer. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181034.aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181034.aspx)

**Question 73**

Your application contains a stored procedure for each country. Each stored procedure accepts an employee identification number through the @EmpID parameter. You plan to build a single process for each employee that will execute the stored procedure based on the country of residence. Which approach should you use?

A. a recursive stored procedure  
B. Trigger  
C. An UPDATE statement that includes CASE  
D. Cursor  
E. The foreach SQLCLR statement

Correct Answer: D

**Question 74**

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create a stored procedure named dbo.ModifyData that can modify rows. You need to ensure that when the transaction fails, dbo.ModifyData meets the following requirements:

- Does not return an error.
- Closes all opened transactions.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRY EXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRY BEGIN CATCH IF @@TRANCOUNT = 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; END CATCH  
B. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRY EXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRY BEGIN CATCH IF @@ERROR != 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; THROW; END CATCH  
C. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRY EXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRY BEGIN CATCH IF @@TRANCOUNT = 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; THROW; END CATCH  
D. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRY EXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRY BEGIN CATCH IF @@ERROR != 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; THROW; END CATCH

Correct Answer: B
CATCH IF @@ZRROR !- 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; END CATCH
Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Option A & C are wrong: IF @@ TRANCOUNT = 0, means that no transaction was executed.
@@TRANCOUNT indicates the number of BEGIN TRANSACTION encountered before the @@TRANCOUNT code. Option B is also wrong because of the THROW clause: the requirement says "should not return any error".

Question 75
You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. An application that uses a database begins to run slowly. You discover that during reads, the transaction experiences blocking from concurrent updates. You need to ensure that throughout the transaction the data maintains the original version. What should you do?
A. Add a HASH hint to the query.
B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.
C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query.
D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.
E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query.
F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.
G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.
H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.
I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query.
J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.
K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query.
L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.
M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.
N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.
Correct Answer: M

Question 76
You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. You have a query that runs slower than expected. You need to capture execution plans that will include detailed information on missing indexes recommended by the query optimizer. What should you do?
A. Add a HASH hint to the query.
B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.
C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query.
D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.
E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query.
F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.
G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.
H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.
I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query.
J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.
K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query.
L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.
M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.
N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.
Correct Answer: K

Question 77
You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. An application that uses a database begins to run slowly. You discover that a large amount of memory is consumed by single-use dynamic queries. You need to reduce procedure cache usage from these statements without creating any additional indexes. What should you do?
A. Add a HASH hint to the query.
B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.
C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query.
D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.
E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query.
F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.
G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.
H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.
I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query.
J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.
K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query.
L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.
M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.
N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.  
Correct Answer: G  
Section: (none)  
Explanation/Reference:  

Question 78  
CORRECT TEXT You have a database that contains the tables as shown below:  

![Table Diagram](http://www.aoowe.com/practice-70-461-3251.html)  

You have a stored procedure named Procedure1. Procedure1 retrieves all order ids after a specific date. The rows for Procedure1 are not sorted. Procedure1 has a single parameter named Parameter1. Parameter1 uses the varchar type and is configured to pass the specific date to Procedure1. A database administrator discovers that OrderDate is not being compared correctly to Parameter1 after the data type of the column is changed to datetime. You need to update the SELECT statement to meet the following requirements:  
2. The code must NOT use aliases.  
a. The code must NOT use object delimiters.  
b. The objects called in Procedure1 must be able to be resolved by all users.  
c. OrderDate must be compared to Parameter1 after the data type of Parameter1 is changed to datetime.  
Which SELECT statement should you use? To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.  
Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer  
Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer  
Section: (none)  
Explanation/Reference:  
SELECT Orders.OrderID FROM Orders WHERE Orders.OrderDate>CONVERT(datetime,@Parameter1)  

Question 79  
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database to develop a shopping cart application. You need to invoke a table-valued function for each row returned by a query. Which Transact-SQL operator should you use?  
A. CROSS JOIN  
B. UNPIVOT  
C. PIVOT  
D. CROSS APPLY  
Correct Answer: D  
Section: (none)  
Explanation/Reference:  
Question 80
1. DRAG DROP You develop a database application for a university. You need to create a view that will be indexed that meets the following requirements:
2. Displays the details of only students from Canada.
a. Allows insertion of details of only students from Canada.
Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)
Select and Place:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WITH ENCRYPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WITH CHECK OPTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH SCHEMABINDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH VIEW_METADATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE VIEW dbo.CanadianStudents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE INDEXED VIEW dbo.CanadianStudents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AS
SELECT s.LastName, s.FirstName, s.JobTitle, a.Country, e.LastQualification
FROM Student s
INNER JOIN NativeAddress a ON a.AddressID = s.AddressID
INNER JOIN EducationHistory e ON s.StudentID = e.StudentID
WHERE a.Country = 'Canada'

Correct Answer: Section: (none) Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Question 81
What is the difference between the simple CASE expression and the searched CASE expression?
A. The simple CASE expression is used when the database recovery model is simple, and the searched CASE expression is used when it's full or bulk logged.
B. The simple CASE expression compares an input expression to multiple possible expressions in the WHEN clauses, and the searched CASE expression uses independent predicates in the WHEN clauses.
C. The simple CASE expression can be used anywhere in a query, and the searched CASE expression can be used only in the WHERE clause.
D. The simple CASE expression can be used anywhere in a query, and the searched CASE expression can be used only in query filters (ON, WHERE, HAVING).
Correct Answer: B

Question 82
DRAG DROP You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create two tables by using the following table definitions.

CREATE TABLE Employees
{
  empid int NOT NULL,
  mgrid int NULL,
  empname varchar(25) NOT NULL,
  salary money NOT NULL
};
CREATE TABLE Departments
{
  deptid INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
  deptname VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
  deptrid INT NOT NULL REFERENCES Employees(empid)
};

You need to write a Transact-SQL statement that will support the following query:

SELECT D.deptid, D.deptname, D.deptrid,
  ST.empid, ST.empname, ST.mgrid
FROM Departments AS D
CROSS APPLY getsubtree(D.deptrid) AS ST;

Which six Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)
Select and Place:
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS INT)
RETURNS @TREE TABLE (
  empid INT NOT NULL,
  empname VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
  mgrid INT NULL,
  lvl INT NOT NULL)
AS
BEGIN

WITH Employees_Subtree(empid, empname, mgrid, lvl) AS
  (SELECT empid, empname, mgrid, 0
   FROM Employees WHERE empid = @empid
   UNION ALL
   SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.mgrid, es.lvl+1
   FROM Employees AS e
   JOIN Employees_Subtree AS es
   ON e.mgrid = es.empid)

SELECT * FROM Employees_Subtree;

CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS INT)
AS
BEGIN

RETURN
END

INSERT INTO @TREE

SELECT empid, empname, mgrid, 0
FROM Employees
WHERE empid = @empid
UNION ALL
SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.mgrid, es.lvl+1
FROM Employees AS e
JOIN Employees_Subtree AS es
ON e.mgrid = es.empid

Correct Answer:
Question 83
DRAG DROP You create the following stored procedure. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.InsertCountryR
02 @CountryRegionCode nvarchar(3),
03 @Name nvarchar(50)
04 AS
05 BEGIN
06 SET NOCOUNT ON;
07 ... 
08 END;
```

You need to ensure that the stored procedure performs the following tasks:
- If a record exists, update the record.
- If no record exists, insert a new record.

Which four Transact-SQL statements should you insert at line 07? (To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)
Select and Place:
**Question 84**

DRAG DROP You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database that has two tables named Div1Cust and Div2Cust.

Each table has columns named DivisionID and CustomerId. None of the rows in Div1Cust exist in Div2Cust.

You need to write a query that meets the following requirements: The rows in Div1Cust must be combined with the rows in Div2Cust. The result set must have columns named Division and Customer. Duplicates must be retained.

Which three Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of

|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

```sql
UPDATE CountryRegion
SET Name = @Name
WHERE CountryRegionCode = @CountryRegionCode

WHEN NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE THEN

WHEN NOT MATCHED BY TARGET THEN

WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET Name = source.Name

MERGE CountryRegion AS target
USING (SELECT @CountryRegionCode, @Name) AS source (CountryRegionCode, Name)

IF (@@ROWCOUNT > 0)

INSERT INTO CountryRegion
(CountryRegionCode, Name)
VALUES (@CountryRegionCode, @Name);

INSERT (CountryRegionCode, Name)
VALUES (source.CountryRegionCode, source.Name);
```
Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

**Question 85**
DRAG DROP You create a view based on the following statement:
CREATE VIEW dbo.vwItemList
AS
SELECT
    b.BatchID
  , b.MailItemID
  , c.ContractNum
  , c.FirstName + ' ' + c.LastName as ContractName
  , a.Address1
FROM BatchLog b
join Contract c on b.MailItemID = c.ContractID
join Address a on a.ContractID = c.ContractID
WHERE
    b.ProcessDate >= dateadd(d, 1,EOMONTH(GETDATE(),-2));

You grant the Select permission to User1 for this view.
You need to change the view so that it displays only the records that were processed in the month prior to the current month. You need to ensure that after the changes, the view functions correctly for User1.
Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)
Select and Place:

DROP VIEW dbo.vwItemList;
GO
CREATE VIEW dbo.vwItemList
AS
ALTER VIEW dbo.vwItemList
AS
WHERE
    b.ProcessDate >= dateadd(d, 1,EOMONTH(GETDATE(),-2))
    and b.ProcessDate <= EOMONTH(GETDATE(),-1);
WHERE
    b.ProcessDate >= dateadd(d, 1,EOMONTH(GETDATE(),-2))
    and b.ProcessDate < dateadd(d, 1,EOMONTH(GETDATE(),-1));
SELECT
    b.BatchID
  , b.MailItemID
  , c.ContractNum
  , c.FirstName + ' ' + c.LastName as ContractName
  , a.Address1
FROM BatchLog b
join Contract c on b.MailItemID = c.ContractID
join Address a on a.ContractID = c.ContractID
GO
GRANT SELECT ON SCHEMA::vwItemList TO User1;

Correct Answer: Section: (none) Explanation
Question 86

DRAG DROP You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application.
You create a table by using the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE Prices ( PriceId int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY, ActualPrice NUMERIC(16,9), PredictedPrice NUMERIC(16,9) )
```

You need to create a computed column based on a user-defined function named `udf_price_index`. You also need to ensure that the column supports an index.

Which three Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:
CREATE FUNCTION udf_price_index
    (@actualprice FLOAT, @predictedprice FLOAT)
RETURNS FLOAT

ALTER TABLE Prices ADD [PriceIndex]
AS dbo.udf_price_index([ActualPrice],
                    [PredictedPrice]) PERSISTED

ALTER TABLE Prices ADD [PriceIndex]
AS dbo.udf_price_index([ActualPrice],
                    [PredictedPrice])

AS
BEGIN
    SELECT @priceindex = CASE
        WHEN @predictedprice = 0 THEN 0
        ELSE @actualprice/@predictedprice
    END
END
GO

CREATE FUNCTION udf_price_index
    (@actualprice NUMERIC(16,9),
     @predictedprice NUMERIC(16,9))
RETURNS NUMERIC(16,9)
WITH SCHEMABINDING

AS
BEGIN
    DECLARE @priceindex NUMERIC(16,9)
    SELECT @priceindex = CASE
        WHEN @predictedprice = 0 THEN 0
        ELSE @actualprice/@predictedprice
    END
    RETURN @priceindex
END
GO

Correct Answer: Section: (none) Explanation
Question 87

DRAG DROP You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.
You need to create an indexed view within the database for a report that displays Customer Name and the total revenue for that customer.
Which four T-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)
Select and Place:
CREATE VIEW Sales.vwCustomerRevenue AS
WITH SCHEMABINDING

CREATE VIEW Sales.vwCustomerRevenue WITH SCHEMABINDING AS

SELECT
  O.CustomerID,
  C.CustomerName,
  SUM(O.SubTotal) as CustomerTotal,
  COUNT_BIG(*) as RecCount
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS O
JOIN Sales.Customer as C on C.CustomerID = O.CustomerID
GROUP BY
  O.CustomerID,
  C.CustomerName

GO
CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX
idx_vwCustomerRevenue
ON Sales.vwCustomerRevenue (CustomerID);

GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_vwCustomerRevenue
ON Sales.vwCustomerRevenue (CustomerID);
Question 88
DRAG DROP You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You use an OrderDetail table that has the following definition: You need to create a non-clustered index on the SalesOrderID column in the OrderDetail table to include only rows that contain a value in the SpecialOfferID column. Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use?

(To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)
Select and Place:
Correct Answer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FILTER ON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Offer ID is not NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON dbo.OrderDetail(SalesOrderID)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON dbo.OrderDetail(SalesOrderID) AS FILTERED_INDEX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX Flndx_SpecialOfferID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE NONCLUSTERED FILTERED INDEX Flndex_SpecialOrderID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question 89
DRAG DROP You want to add a new GUID column named BookGUID to a table named dbo.Book that already contains data. BookGUID will have a constraint to ensure that it always has a value when new rows are inserted into dbo.Book. You need to ensure that the new column is assigned a GUID for existing rows. Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)
Select and Place:
Correct Answer:

newguid()

WITH EXISTING

CONSTRAINT CK_BookGuid CHECK

CONSTRAINT DF_BookGuid DEFAULT

ALTER TABLE dbo.Book
ADD BookGuid VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL

ALTER TABLE dbo.Book
ADD BookGuid Uniqueidentifier NULL

Section: (none)
Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Actually, in the real world, you don't have to use WITH VALUES at the end of the statement and it works just as well. But because the question specifically states which FOUR TSQL statements to use, we have to include it.

Question 90
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database contains a table named Employee. Part of the Employee table is shown in the exhibit.
Unless stated above, no columns in the Employee table reference other tables. Confidential information about the employees is stored in a separate table named EmployeeData. One record exists within EmployeeData for each record in the Employee table. You need to assign the appropriate constraints and table properties to ensure data integrity and
visibility. On which column in the Employee table should you create a self-reference foreign key constraint?
A. DateHired
B. DepartmentID
C. EmployeeID
D. EmployeeNum
E. FirstName
F. JobTitle
G. LastName
H. MiddleName
I. ReportsToID
Correct Answer: I

**Question 91**

You need to create a table named OrderDetails on a new server. OrderDetails must meet the following requirements:
2. Contain a new column named LineItemTotal that stores the product of ListPrice and Quantity for each row.
   a. The calculation for a line item total must not be run every time the table is queried.
   b. The code must NOT use any object delimiters.
   The solution must ensure that LineItemTotal is stored as the last column in the table. Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

   ```
   CREATE TABLE OrderDetails
   (   ListPrice money NOT NULL,
       Quantity int NOT NULL,
   )
   Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer Section: (none)
   Explanation/Reference:
   Explanation: CREATE TABLE OrderDetails ( ListPrice money NOT NULL, Quantity int NOT NULL, LineItemTotal AS (ListPrice * Quantity) PERSISTED )
   ```

**Question 92**

You have an XML schema collection named Sales.InvoiceSchema. You need to declare a variable of the XML type named invoice. The solution must ensure that the invoice is validated by using Sales.InvoiceSchema. The solution must ensure that the invoice variable is validated by using Sales.InvoiceSchema schema. Provide the correct code in the answer area.
Correct Answer: DECLARE @invoice XML(Sales.InvoiceSchema)

**Question 93**

Why is it important to use standard SQL code when possible and know what is standard and what isn't? (Choose all that apply.)
A. It is not important to code using standard SQL.
B. Standard SQL code is more portable between platforms.
C. Standard SQL code is more efficient.
D. Knowing what standard SQL code is makes your knowledge more portable.
Correct Answer: BD

**Question 94**

Which of the following is not a violation of the relational model?
A. Using ordinal positions for columns
B. Returning duplicate rows
C. Not defining a key in a table
D. Ensuring that all attributes in the result of a query have names
Correct Answer: D

**Question 95**

What is the relationship between SQL and T-SQL?
A. T-SQL is the standard language and SQL is the dialect in Microsoft SQL Server.
B. SQL is the standard language and T-SQL is the dialect in Microsoft SQL Server.
C. Both SQL and T-SQL are standard languages.
D. Both SQL and T-SQL are dialects in Microsoft SQL Server.
Correct Answer: B

**Question 96**

Which of the following correctly represents the logical query processing order of the various query clauses?
A. SELECT > FROM > WHERE > GROUP BY > HAVING > ORDER BY
B. FROM > WHERE > GROUP BY > HAVING > SELECT > ORDER BY
C. FROM > WHERE > GROUP BY > HAVING > ORDER BY > SELECT
D. SELECT > ORDER BY > FROM > WHERE > GROUP BY > HAVING
Correct Answer: B

Question 97
Which of the following is invalid? (Choose all that apply.)
A. Referring to an attribute that you group by in the WHERE clause
B. Referring to an expression in the GROUP BY clause; for example, GROUP BY YEAR(orderdate)
C. In a grouped query, referring in the SELECT list to an attribute that is not part of
D. the GROUP BY list and not within an aggregate function Referring to an alias defined in the SELECT clause in the
HAVING clause
Correct Answer: CD

Question 98
What is true about the result of a query without an ORDER BY clause?
A. It is relational as long as other relational requirements are met.
B. It cannot have duplicates.
C. The order of the rows in the output is guaranteed to be the same as the insertion order.
D. The order of the rows in the output is guaranteed to be the same as that of the clustered index.
Correct Answer: A

Question 99
What is the importance of the ability to assign attribute aliases in T-SQL? (Choose all that apply.)
A. The ability to assign attribute aliases is just an aesthetic feature.
B. An expression that is based on a computation results in no attribute name unless you assign one with an alias, and
this is not relational.
C. T-SQL requires all result attributes of a query to have names.
D. Using attribute aliases, you can assign your own name to a result attribute if you need it to be different than the
source attribute name.
Correct Answer: BD

Question 100
What are the mandatory clauses in a SELECT query, according to T-SQL?
A. The FROM and SELECT clauses
B. The SELECT and WHERE clauses
C. The SELECT clause D. The FROM and WHERE clauses
Correct Answer: C

Question 101
Which of the following practices are considered bad practices? (Choose all that apply.)
A. Aliasing columns by using the AS clause
B. Aliasing tables by using the AS clause
C. Not assigning column aliases when the column is a result of a computation
D. Using * in the SELECT list
Correct Answer: CD

Question 102
Why is it important to use the appropriate type for attributes?
A. Because the type of your attribute enables you to control the formatting of the values
B. Because the type constrains the values to a certain domain of supported values
C. Because the type prevents duplicates
D. Because the type prevents NULLs
Correct Answer: B

Question 103
Which of the following functions would you consider using to generate surrogate keys? (Choose all that apply.)
A. NEWID
B. NEWSEQUENTIALID
C. GETDATE
D. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
Correct Answer: AB
Question 104
CORRECT TEXT You need to create a view named uv_CustomerFullNames. The view must prevent the underlying structure of the customer table from being changed.
Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

```
CREATE VIEW sales.uv_CustomerFullNames
AS SELECT FirstName,
         LastName
FROM Sales.Customers
```

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer Section: (none) Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: CREATE VIEW sales.uv_CustomerFullNames WITH SCHEMABINDING AS SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM Sales.Customers

Question 105
You are designing a data warehouse that uses SQL Server 2012. You are preparing to update the contents of a fact table that contains a non-clustered columnstore index. You need to run an update statement against the table. What should you do first?
A. Pause the columnstore index.
B. Change the recovery model of the database to Bulk-logged.
C. Change the non-clustered columnstore index to be a clustered columnstore index.
D. Drop the columnstore index.

Correct Answer: D

Question 106
You need to extract data from a table in a SQL Server 2012 database. What connection manager types can you use? (Choose all that apply.)
A. An ODBC connection manager
B. An OLE DB connection manager
C. A File connection manager
D. An ADO.NET connection manager

Correct Answer: ABD

Question 107
You create a view based on the following statement.

```
CREATE VIEW dbo.vwBatchlist AS
SELECT b.BatchID,
       b.MailItemID,
       c.ContractNum,
       c.FirstName + ' ' + c.LastName as ContractName,
       e.Address1,
       e.City + ' ' + e.State + ' ' + e.ZIP
FROM BatchLog b
JOIN Contract c on b.MailItemID = c.ContractID
JOIN Address e on e.ContractID = c.ContractID
WHERE b.ProcessDate >= datesadd(1,1,MONTH(GETDATE())-2));
```

You grant the Select permission to User1. You need to change the view so that it displays only the records that were processed in the month prior to the current month. You need to ensure that after the changes, the view functions correctly for User1. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
Question 108
You develop a database application. You create four tables. Each table stores different categories of products. You create a Primary Key field on each table. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met.
- The fields must use the minimum amount of space.
- The fields must be an incrementing series of values.
- The values must be unique among the four tables. What should you do?
A. Create a ROWVERSION column.
B. Create a SEQUENCE object that uses the INTEGER data type.
C. Use the INTEGER data type along with IDENTITY.
D. Use the UNIQUEIDENTIFIER data type along with NEWSEQUENTIALID().
E. Create a TIMESTAMP column.
Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: It takes less space than the UNIQUEIDENTIFIER datatype (16Bytes) vs INT (4Bytes). It would be unique across whatever calls it, because a SEQUENCE is an independent object, getting its next value with the NEXT VALUE FOR SeqName, defining a constraint on the PrimaryKey of all tables as: ALTER TABLE tname ADD CONSTRAINT DFT_tname_cname DEFAULT(NEXT VALUE FOR SeqName) FOR cname;

Question 109
Your database contains a table named Customer that has columns named CustomerID and Name. You want to write a query that retrieves data from the Customer table sorted by Name listing 20 rows at a time. You need to view rows 41 through 60. Which Transact-SQL query should you create?
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Correct Answer: A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Correct Answer: B

**Question 110**
**DRAG DROP**
You write the following SELECT statement to get the last order date for a particular customer.

```sql
SELECT dbo.udfGetLastOrderDate(@CustomerId)
FROM Customer
```

You need to create the user-defined function to return the last order date for the specified customer.
Which five Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:

**Correct Answer:**

1. **SELECT @OrderDate = MAX(OrderDate) AS OrderDate FROM Sales WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerId RETURN @OrderDate END**
2. **SELECT TOP 1 OrderDate FROM Sales WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerId ORDER BY OrderDate END**
3. **INSERT @OrderDate SELECT MAX(OrderDate) AS OrderDate FROM Sales WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerId RETURN END**
4. **BEGIN**
5. **CREATE FUNCTION dbo.udfGetLastOrderDate (@CustomerId int) DECLARE @OrderDate datetime DECLARE @OrderDate AS RETURNS datetime AS**
6. **RETURN @OrderDate TABLE (OrderDate datetime) AS**
Question 111
Your application contains a stored procedure for each country. Each stored procedure accepts an employee identification number through the @EmplID parameter. You need to build a single process for each employee that will execute the appropriate stored procedure based on the country of residence. Which approach should you use?
A. A SELECT statement that includes CASE
B. Cursor
C. BULK INSERT
D. View
E. A user-defined function
Correct Answer: B

**Question 112**
As part of a new enterprise project, you're designing a new table to store financial transactions. This table could eventually store millions of rows and so storage space is very important. One of the columns in the table will store either a 1 or 0 value. Which data type would be most appropriate?
A. bit
B. tinyint
C. numeric
D. float
Correct Answer: A

**Question 113**
Which of the following conversions is NOT allowed either implicitly or explicitly using CONVERT OR CAST?
A. varchar to decimal
B. decimal to bit
C. date to varchar
D. datetime to text
Correct Answer: D

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation: There are very few conversions which are allowed to the Text data type. They include varchar, char, nchar, nvarchar and ntext. Converting datetime to text is not an allowed conversion using either CAST or CONVERT.

**Question 114**
What is wrong with the T-SQL batch statement below. @find varchar(30); SET @find = 'Man';
SELECT LastName FROM Person WHERE LastName = @find;
A. You can't use the @find parameter in a query
B. DECLARE is missing
C. Nothing, it's fine
D. You should use SELECT instead of SET
Correct Answer: B

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation: Variables are declared in the body of a batch or procedure with the DECLARE statement and are assigned values by using either a SET or SELECT statement.

**Question 115**
You're designing a new table that will hold information about medical records. Another table called documents contains a foreign key that references this table. To make sure information is cleaned up when a delete operation is performed, you've added an ON DELETE CASCADE statement to the foreign key relationship. What will happen when a row is deleted from the medical records table?
A. Corresponding rows in the referenced table (documents) will be deleted
B. All the values that make up the foreign key are set to NULL in the documents table
C. All the values that comprise the foreign key are set to their default values in the documents table
D. Rows are deleted from the medical records table but the documents table is unchanged
Correct Answer: A

**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation: Don't forget that ON DELETE statements are included as part of the foreign key relationship.

**Question 116**
Which of the following is an example of a scalar subquery?
A. select max(price) from products
B. select sum(price) from products
C. select min(price) from products
D. All of these
Correct Answer: D

**Question 117**
If you use the BEGIN TRANSACTION statement, then execute 2 insert statements and 2 delete statements what will happen if you execute ROLLBACK TRANSACTION?
A. Only the INSERT statements will be rolled back
B. All of the INSERTS and DELETES will be rolled back
C. Only the last INSERT and last DELETE statement will be rolled back
D. Only the DELETE statements will be rolled back

Correct Answer: B Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: BEGIN TRANSACTION represents a point at which the data referenced by a connection is logically and physically consistent. All modifications are erased when you issue a ROLLBACK TRANSACTION statement.

Question 118
Your manager has asked you to design a new table and enforce rules for the type of information that can be stored in a particular column. The information must match a particular pattern e.g. a number between 1 and 7. This checking must be performed during insert or update operations. Which parameter should you use when you create the column?
A. CHECK
B. DEFAULT
C. Foreign Key
D. Primary Key
Correct Answer: A

Question 119
What is missing from the T-SQL statement below for creating and using a cursor? DECLARE mycursor CURSOR FOR SELECT * FROM Vendor FETCH NEXT FROM mycursor;
A. KEYSET
B. OPEN
C. STATIC
D. SCROLL
Correct Answer: B Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: You need to open the CURSOR before you can call FETCH.

Question 120
Complete the missing word below. A ____ is a special kind of stored procedure that executes automatically when a user attempts the specified data-modification statement on the specified table.
A. Constraint
B. DLL
C. View
D. Trigger
Correct Answer: D

Question 121
Your manager has asked you to check the index stats for a particular table called Address. You have executed the following query (see below) and it reported that the avg_fragmentation_in_percent is 15%. What should you do?
SELECT * FROM sys.dm_db_index_physical_stats (DB_ID(N'Test'), OBJECT_ID(N'Address'), NULL, NULL , 'DETAILED');
A. Run ALTER INDEX REBUILD WITH (ONLINE = ON)
B. Run ALTER INDEX REORGANIZE
C. Rebuild the table
D. Nothing, the index fragmentation is at a safe level
Correct Answer: B Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Generally, you should reorganize indexes if the fragmentation is between 5 and 30 percent. You should rebuild the index if the fragmentation is over 30 percent. Remember, these values provide a rough guideline for determining the point at which you should switch between ALTER INDEX REORGANIZE and ALTER INDEX REBUILD. However, the actual values may vary from case to case. It is important that you experiment to determine the best threshold for your environment.

Question 122
You need to write a new query that will return names from the employee table for people who are not part of the contractors table (the two tables share a unique id, similar to social security or NI number). Your query will use a sub query to check that the employee is not in the contractors table. How might you achieve this?
A. Use COALESCE
B. Use EXISTS
C. Use IS_MEMBER
D. Use EXP
Correct Answer: B

Question 123
Your manager has asked you to extend one of the complex stored procedures used to calculate time differences
between lab test results. In particular, during the stored procedures you need to check the exact minute value of a
datetime value. Your manager has suggested that you use the DATENAME function and pass in the date and datepart
argument. Which datepart argument should you use to get the minute?
A. m
B. n
C. mcs
D. mm
Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: If you want to get the minute, you can either pass in mi or n as the argument to DATENAME.

Question 124
You're designing a new SQL Server 2012 table that will hold millions of records. The table will be used by a finance
application to show historical transactions. The table only has 10 columns but it's vital that the table performs well.
How many primary keys should you create for the table for best performance?
A. 2
B. 10
C. 3
D. 1
Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)
Explanation
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: You can only have 1 primary key per table.

Question 125
You've created a standard stored procedure that's not a CLR procedure. This procedure has several parameters, some of
which are output parameters. Which of the following CANNOT be passed back as an output parameter from a stored
procedure?
A. Text
B. image
C. Ntext
D. Any of these
Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Unless you create a CLR procedure, you can use these data types as return values. 70-461 Exam Dumps
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Question 126
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You create a view from the Orders and OrderDetails tables by
using the following definition.

```sql
CREATE VIEW vOrders
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT o.ProductID, 
o.OrderDate,
SUM(od.UnitPrice * od.OrderQty) AS Amount
FROM OrderDetails AS od INNER JOIN
Orders AS o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
WHERE od.SalesOrderID = o.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY o.OrderDate, o.ProductID
GO
```

You need to improve the performance of the view by persisting data to disk. What should you do?
A. Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the view.
B. Create an AFTER trigger on the view.
C. Modify the view to use the WITH VIEW_METADATA clause.
D. Create a clustered index on the view.
Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)
Explanation/Reference:

Question 127
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You create a
stored procedure. You need to supply the stored procedure with multiple event names and their dates as parameters.
What should you do?
A. Use the CAST function.
B. Use the DATE data type.
C. Use the FORMAT function.
D. Use an appropriate collation.
E. Use a user-defined table type.
F. Use the VARBINARY data type.
G. Use the DATETIME data type.
H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.
I. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type.
J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.

Correct Answer: E

Question 128
Your database contains two tables named DomesticSalesOrders and InternationalSalesOrders. Both tables contain more than 100 million rows. Each table has a Primary Key column named SalesOrderId. The data in the two tables is distinct from one another.

Business users want a report that includes aggregate information about the total number of global sales and total sales amounts.

You need to ensure that your query executes in the minimum possible time.

Which query should you use?
A. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM ( SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount FROM DomesticSalesOrders UNION ALL SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount FROM InternationalSalesOrders ) AS p
B. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM ( SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount FROM DomesticSalesOrders UNION SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount FROM InternationalSalesOrders ) AS p
C. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM DomesticSalesOrders UNION SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM InternationalSalesOrders
D. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM DomesticSalesOrders UNION ALL SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM InternationalSalesOrders

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)
Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

Question 129
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.

You need to create a batch process that meets the following requirements:
1. Returns a result set based on supplied parameters.
2. Enables the returned result set to perform a join with a table.
Which object should you use?
A. Inline user-defined function
B. Stored procedure
C. Table-valued user-defined function
D. Scalar user-defined function

Correct Answer: C

Question 130
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.

You need to create and call a stored procedure that meets the following requirements:
1. Accepts a single input parameter for CustomerID.
2. Returns a single integer to the calling application.
Which Transact-SQL statement or statements should you use? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)
A. CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.GetCustomerRating @CustomerID INT, @CustomerRating INT OUTPUT AS SET NOCOUNT ON SELECT @CustomerRating = CustomerOrders/CustomerValue FROM Customers WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID RETURN GO
B. EXECUTE dbo.GetCustomerRating 1745
C. DECLARE @CustomerRatingByCustomer INT DECLARE @Result INT EXECUTE @Result = dbo.GetCustomerRating 1745, @CustomerRatingByCustomer
D. CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.GetCustomerRating @CustomerID INT, @CustomerRating INT OUTPUT AS
SET NOCOUNT ON SELECT @Result = CustomerOrders/CustomerValue FROM Customers WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
RETURN @Result GO
E. DECLARE @CustomerRatingByCustomer INT
EXECUTE dbo.GetCustomerRating @CustomerID = 1745, @CustomerRating = @CustomerRatingByCustomer
OUTPUT
F. CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.GetCustomerRating @CustomerID INT AS
DECLARE @Result INT
SET NOCOUNT ON SELECT @Result = CustomerOrders/CustomerValue FROM Customers
RETURNS @Result GO
Correct Answer: AE

Question 131
You develop three Microsoft SQL Server 2012 databases named Database1, Database2, and Database3. You have permissions on both Database1 and Database2.
You plan to write and deploy a stored procedure named dbo.usp_InsertEvent in Database3. dbo.usp_InsertEvent must execute other stored procedures in the other databases.
You need to ensure that callers that do not have permissions on Database1 or Database2 can execute the stored procedure. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
A. USE Database2
B. EXECUTE AS OWNER
C. USE Database1
D. EXECUTE AS CALLER
Correct Answer: B Section: (none)Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

Question 132
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application.
You create a stored procedure named DeleteJobCandidate.
You need to ensure that if DeleteJobCandidate encounters an error, the execution of the stored procedure reports the error number.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
A. DECLARE @ErrorVar INT; DECLARE @RowCountVar INT;
EXEC DeleteJobCandidate
SELECT @ErrorVar = @@ERROR,
@RowCountVar = @@ROWCOUNT;
IF (@ErrorVar <> 0)
PRINT N'Error = ' + CAST(@@ERROR AS NVARCHAR(8)) + N', Rows Deleted = ' + CAST
(@@ROWCOUNT AS NVARCHAR(8));
GO
B. DECLARE @ErrorVar INT; DECLARE @RowCountVar INT; EXEC DeleteJobCandidate
SELECT @ErrorVar = ERROR_STATE(),
@RowCountVar = @@ROWCOUNT;
IF (@ErrorVar <> 0)
PRINT N'Error = ' + CAST(ERROR_STATE() AS NVARCHAR(8)) + N', Rows Deleted = ' + CAST
(@@ROWCOUNT AS NVARCHAR(8));
GO
C. EXEC DeleteJobCandidate IF (ERROR_STATE() != 0) PRINT N'Error = ' + CAST(@@ERROR AS NVARCHAR(8)) + N', Rows Deleted = ' + CAST (@@ROWCOUNT AS NVARCHAR(8));
GO
D. EXEC DeleteJobCandidate PRINT N'Error = ' + CAST(@@ERROR AS NVARCHAR(8)) + N', Rows Deleted = ' + CAST (@@ROWCOUNT AS NVARCHAR(8));
GO
Correct Answer: A Section: (none) Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

Question 133
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to create a stored procedure as shown in the following code segment. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)
The procedure can be called within other transactions. You need to ensure that when the DELETE statement from the HumanResourcesJobCandidate table succeeds, the modification is retained even if the insert into the Audit.Log table fails. Which code segment should you add to line 14?

A. IF @@TRANCOUNT = 0
B. IF (XACT_STATE ( ) ) = 0
C. IF (XACT_STATE ( ) ) = 1
D. IF @@TRANCOUNT = 1

Correct Answer: C

Question 134
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. Your application sends data to an NVARCHAR(MAX) variable named @var. You need to write a Transact-SQL statement that will find out the success of a cast to a decimal (36,9). Which code segment should you use?

A. BEGIN TRY
SELECT convert (decimal(36,9), @var) as Value, 'True' As BadCast
END TRY BEGIN CATCH
SELECT convert (decimal(36,9), @var) as Value, 'False' As BadCast
END CATCH
B. TRY( SELECT convert (decimal(36,9), @var))
   CATCH( SELECT 'False' As BadCast )
C. SELECT CASE WHEN convert (decimal(36,9), @var) IS NULL THEN 'True' ELSE 'False' END AS BadCast
D. SELECT IF(TRY_PARSE(@var AS decimal(36,9)) IS NULL, 'True', 'False' )
   AS BadCast

Correct Answer: D

Question 135
You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. An application that uses a database begins to run slowly.
1. Your investigation shows the root cause is a query against a read-only table that has a clustered index.
2. The query returns the following six columns:
a. One column in its WHERE clause contained in a non-clustered index
b. Four additional columns in a GROUP BY clause containing the same columns
   as the WHERE clause
You need to optimize the statement. What should you do?
A. Add a HASH hint to the query.
B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.
C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query.
D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.
E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query.
F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.
G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.
H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.
I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query.
J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.
K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query.
L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.
M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.
N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.
Correct Answer: F

Question 136
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to write code for a transaction that contains several statements. There is high contention between readers and writers on several tables used by your transaction. You need to minimize the use of the tempdb space. You also need to prevent reading queries from blocking writing queries. Which isolation level should you use?
A. SERIALIZABLE
B. SNAPSHOT
C. READ COMMITTED SNAPSHOT
D. REPEATABLE READ
Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Question 137
1. You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You need to create a batch process that meets the following requirements:
2. Status information must be logged to a status table.
a. If the status table does not exist at the beginning of the batch, it must be created.
Which object should you use?
A. Scalar user-defined function
B. Inline user-defined function
C. Table-valued user-defined function
D. Stored procedure
Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Question 138
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application.
1. You need to create an object that meets the following requirements:
2. Takes an input variable
a. Returns a table of values
b. Cannot be referenced within a view
Which object should you use?
A. Scalar-valued function
B. Inline function
C. User-defined data type
D. Stored procedure
Correct Answer: D

Question 139
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application.
You need to implement a computed column that references a lookup table by using an INNER JOIN against another table. What should you do?
A. Reference a user-defined function within the computed column.
B. Create a BEFORE trigger that maintains the state of the computed column.
C. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded values.
D. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded CASE statements.
Correct Answer: A
Question 140
Your database contains a table named SalesOrders. The table includes a DATETIME column named OrderTime that stores the date and time each order is placed. There is a non-clustered index on the OrderTime column. The business team wants a report that displays the total number of orders placed on the current day. You need to write a query that will return the correct results in the most efficient manner.
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime = CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())
B. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime = GETDATE()
C. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE CONVERT(VARCHAR, OrderTime, 112) = CONVERT(VARCHAR, GETDATE(), 112))
D. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime >= CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE()) AND OrderTime < DATEADD(DAY, 1, CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())))
Correct Answer: D

Question 141
Your application contains a stored procedure for each country. Each stored procedure accepts an employee identification number through the @EmpID parameter. You need to build a single process for each employee that will execute the appropriate stored procedure based on the country of residence.
Which approach should you use?
A. A SELECT statement that includes CASE
B. Cursor
C. BULK INSERT
D. View
E. A user-defined function
Correct Answer: E Section: (none)Explanation
Explanation/Reference:
SQL Server user-defined functions are routines that accept parameters, perform an action, such as a complex calculation, and return the result of that action as a value. The return value can either be a single scalar value or a result set.

Question 142
You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. An application that uses a database begins to run slowly. You discover that the root cause is a query against a frequently updated table that has a clustered index. The query returns four columns: three columns in its WHERE clause contained in a non-clustered index and one additional column. You need to optimize the statement.
What should you do?
A. Add a HASH hint to the query.
B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.
C. Add a FORCSEEK hint to the query.
D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.
E. Add a FORCSCAN hint to the Attach query.
F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.
G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.
H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.
I. Include a SET FORCPLAN ON statement before you run the query.
J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.
K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN XML ON statement before you run the query.
L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.
M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.
N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.
Correct Answer: C

Question 143
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You need to create an object that meets the following requirements:
a. Takes an input parameter
b. Returns a table of values
c. Can be referenced within a view
Which object should you use?
A. inline table-valued function
B. user-defined data type
C. stored procedure
D. scalar-valued function
Correct Answer: A Section: (none)
Explanation/Reference:
Incorrect answers:
Not B: A user-defined data type would not be able to take an input parameter.
Not C: A stored procedure cannot be used within a view.
Not D: A scalar-valued would only be able to return a single simple value, not a table.

**Question 144**
You are developing a database that will contain price information.
You need to store the prices that include a fixed precision and a scale of six digits.
Which data type should you use?
A. Smallmoney
B. Numeric
C. Money
D. Varchar
Correct Answer: B Section: (none)
Explanation/Reference:
Numeric data types that have fixed precision and scale.
decimal[ (p[ , s] )] and numeric[ (p[ , s] )] where
* p (precision) The maximum total number of decimal digits that will be stored, both to the left and to the right of the
  decimal point. The precision must be a value from 1 through the maximum precision of
  38. The default precision is 18.
* (scale) The number of decimal digits that will be stored to the right of the decimal point.
Incorrect answers:
Not A, not C: The money and smallmoney data types are accurate to a ten-thousandth of the monetary units that they
  represent.
Not C: The money and smallmoney data types are accurate to a ten-thousandth of the monetary units that they
  represent.
Reference: decimal and numeric (Transact-SQL)